

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Prepare a Plan for Its Improvement.

The Beneficial Effects of the Act of 1873 and the Practical Objectives of the Present Law.

The Right of Discrimination Vested in the Post-office Department in the Matter of Pay.

The Varied Reasons Given by Railroads in Support of Claims for Increased Remuneration.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Postmaster General has sent to Congress a report of the commission appointed to prepare an improved plan for the carrying of mail on railroad routes. The commission is composed of Gen. Richard A. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster General; W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; and Isaac C. Slater, Superintendent of Railway Adjustment. The commission finds that each decade has witnessed a doubling of the service, and if the present rates of income and pay are maintained the year 1900 will see a service by mail of at least 200,000 miles, with an annual cost of \$200,000. When the system of weighing mails was first established in 1867 the most astonishing inconsistencies were discovered in the matter of compensation. At that time the mails were generally carried in baggage cars. It was found that on fifteen lines receiving pay of \$200 per mile the daily service ranged from an average of more than 10,000 pounds of mail to less than 400 pounds on another—that is, one received the same rate for carrying a lesser amount than the other did for a greater. On roads receiving \$150 per mile the service ranged from 7,000 pounds to less than 200, while on roads where the fifty-dollar rate was paid the greatest average daily service was 14,400 pounds and the least twelve pounds. The act of 1873 brought a degree of ORDER OUT OF THIS CONFUSION.

In that it prescribed an even rate of pay for transporting by daily average weight of mail, but on its vital point of frequency, and in room in which to distribute the funds, there was but little advance over the previous law.

The practical operations of the present law, the committee says, are:

First—No discrimination is made between the mail carried in apartment cars, accompanied by mail and closed mails carried in bulk in baggage cars.

Second—The matter of frequency is controlled by the index of expression "use frequency" and no discrimination is made between the sum weight of mail is carried between a line running six, seven, twelve or fourteen round trips per week, the less frequent securing the same rate as the most frequent.

Third—The matter of speed is disposed of with the expression of "due frequency and speed" and does not enter into the ratio of compensation.

Fourth—The size of the cars or apartments to be used is not provided for in a manner sufficiently definite to be confined as an expression of the requirements of the Post-office Department with regard to the 145-ton cars.

Fifth—The specific allowance for railway post offices is an unnecessary method of compensating for the service required.

Sixth—A regulation requiring railroad companies to name to terminal offices, and also to all other offices not over 20 rods from the line of the road, the names of several hundred to an efficient postal service.

Seventh—the present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Eight—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Ninth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Tenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Eleventh—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twelfth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Thirteenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Fourteenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Fifteenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Sixteenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Seventeenth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

EIGHTEENTH—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

NINETEENTH—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

TWENTIETH—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-first—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-second—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-third—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-fourth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-fifth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-sixth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-seventh—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-eighth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Twenty-ninth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Thirtieth—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Thirty-first—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Thirty-second—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain point or north or south of a certain point. All these factors were considered in the new scheme of payment.

Thirty-third—The present method is defective, because of the great disparity existing in amounts between the weights carried and the amounts given.

The commission assumes that the Department can not enter into the matter of

MAKING DISCRIMINATION IN PAY

as between roads having a large and those having small amounts of traffic, between those that are costly and those which are not in construction, and to a maintenance of those or west of a certain

THE RAILROADS.

Another Silly Rumor Regarding the L. N. & C. and C. Directory President Young Crushes It—A-burn-

LEGISLATION AND FREE PASSES.

We observe that two or three of our contemporaries, from whom we expected a somewhat sadder and more practical view of such things, are disposed to revive, just as the Legislature is assembling, the agitation, more than once already carried to a ridiculous extent, on the subject of free railroad passes. Whatever of justice there might be in the criticism of members of the General Assembly because of their acceptance of such passes from the railroad companies, were it a new thing, a method just adopted or coming into vogue, it is assuredly deprived of much of its cogency for present use by the fact that it is of a new thing, but has become habitual. For more than twenty years it has been customary for the railroad companies, not only of Kentucky, but of nearly if not all the other States, to extend this courtesy to State officials and legislators during the period of their legislative labors. The custom had its origin, unquestionably, in a disposition upon the part of those seeking the passes to show a courtesy which was thought to be most proper and at least graceful, rather than in any hope or purpose of receiving reciprocal benefits. It began and was generally practiced at a time when the railroad companies had little to apprehend on the score of hostile legislation, before they were alarmed either by popular clamor or the threats of politicians who might know how to turn such agitation to their own advantage. And at this date it is notorious that the railroads, in the issuance of their free passes, make no distinction between those supposed to be friendly and those known to be inimical to their interests. The gentleman who goes to the Legislature to make representation by tearing up and every railroad he may happen to meet, without exactly comprehending, perhaps, what railroads are meant for and are doing, is complimented alike with the cautions and conservative legislator who will do no act until he has arrived at an intelligent understanding of its consequences, and is willing to attack no property right merely for buncion. The pass is offered and accepted, without thought on either side that any sort of consideration is expected to be given. It may be that the system is wrong in that it contains the suggestion of evil. But the suggestion, if there be any, is very faint and remote. If these corporations seriously meant to influence members of the Legislature they would, at any rate, go about it in a far more effective way than by openly tendering free passes to every representative, irrespective of the probability of his being affected by so small a favor. Perhaps the railroad companies would prefer to discontinue the custom, as one certainly not profitable, and subjecting them to undeserved criticism. But it is hard to break a custom long established and generally pursued. A railroad manager may not care to incur the imputation of parsimony by refusing to do that which has been so long and universally done, and he can scarcely be expected to wish to do it under a pressur which will make such action seem like a confession that his previous issuance of free passes was induced by a bad motive.

We take it for granted that the majority of the legislators will accept the passes offered them without any feeling that they are incurring any obligation further than that the gentleman always entertains for a civility. It is to be hoped that we shall not in witness of the article which scandalized us all—of Senator Clark announcing that he had returned the pass issued him by the hand of Mr. Villard. He is sick, it is true, but is of a very nervous temperament. His wonderful success fairly carried the man off his feet into the clouds. Mr. Villard is not the man to do us well. The fact is, he was the first and only man in the country to be openly received and to be placed in the road or equipment at any point, and thereby hamper its operations. Two only of the seven directors present opposed the action. These two asserted that the whole affair had the appearance of "the springing of a trap;" that more time should have been given to the discussion of the matter, and that the board of directors should have an opportunity to vote on the question. It was finally decided, five to two, to apply for a Receiver. Close on mid-night, the article which scandalized us all—of Senator Clark announcing that he had returned the pass issued him by the hand of Mr. Villard. Soon after the directors' return to Boston application was made to the U. S. Circuit Court for a temporary Receiver had been previously prepared and brought to Hartford. Clark and the other gentlemen favorable to the Receivership argued that the best interest of the railroad required that the pass should be retained in the hands of Mr. Villard. However, that the company, by allowing its coupons on first mortgage bonds to be used as collateral for money advanced to pay them, had virtually defrauded its interest, and that it was necessary to get rid of him. It was agreed that the pass should be returned to the receiver. This was done, and the receiver, in his report to the court, gave it back to Mr. Villard. The receiver's report was as follows:

"That Mr. Villard's resignation is hereby accepted, and that the power vested in him by the articles of incorporation is hereby suspended." That is to say, he is suspended for a time, the general operation of the road is suspended, and the receiver is given the power to do what he pleases with the property of the company.

The receiver is to be paid a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

Mr. Villard's resignation was accepted by the directors, and he was given a salary of \$1,000 per month, and his expenses.

